# Michigan Transportation Funding Task Force

April 21, 2008
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Topic: Transportation Funding

# Welcome Rich Studley, Co-Chair

### **Public Comment**

Approval of Minutes - March 7
 Meeting

Approval of Agenda

### Report from the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)

#### Report from the CAC

- Chairperson elected
- Subcommittees created
- Subcommittees have met
  - Selected chairpersons
  - Identified data needs
  - Scheduled meetings

#### Report from the CAC

#### Identified data needs

- Needs and revenue horizon: next 5 years,
   then 10 year increments to 2030
- Efficiencies
- Alternatives or supplemental funding options
- Interactions with other modes

#### Report from the CAC

- Subcommittees will forward preliminary reports to the Intermodal oversight subcommittee in May
- Intermodal sub-committee: evaluate conflicts, opportunities, and potential efficiencies across and among modes
- Report to full CAC for review in June

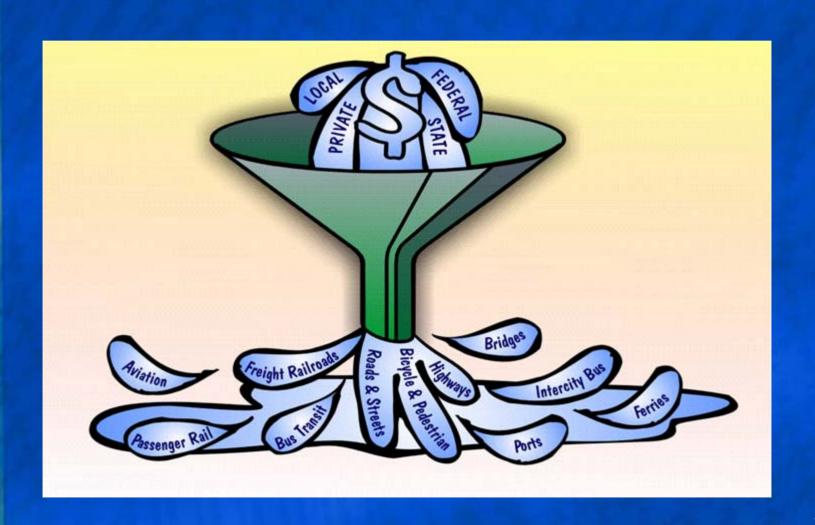
### **Grand Valley Metro Council**

Donald J. Stypula, Executive Director Abed Itani, Transportation Director Grand Valley Metropolitan Council

#### Transportation Revenue

Leon E. Hank
Chief Administrative Officer
MDOT

### If only it were this simple...



### **Transportation Fuel Taxes**

- Michigan collects fuel taxes on:
  - Gasoline
  - Diesel
  - Specialized fuels
  - Airplane gasoline
  - Jet fuel
- Federal revenue Highway Trust Fund, Airport & Airway Trust Fund
- State revenue Michigan Transportation Fund, State Aeronautics Fund

#### **Federal Gasoline Tax**

18.4 Cents per Gallon

15.44 cents per gallon
Highway Account
of Highway Trust Fund

2.86 cents per gallon Mass Transit Account of Highway Trust Fund

0.1 cent per gallon L.U.S.T. Trust Fund

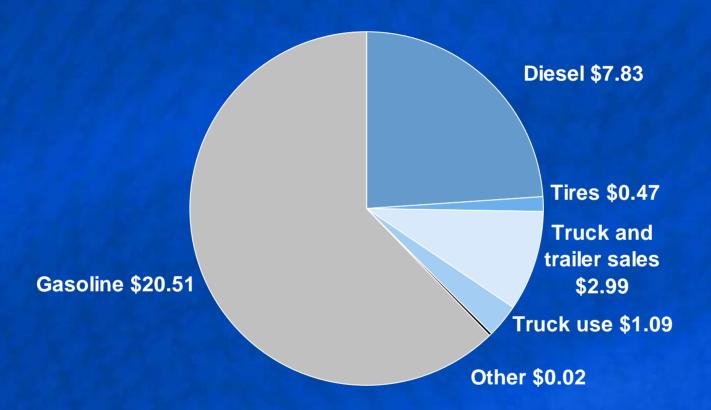
#### **Federal Diesel Tax**

24.4 Cents per Gallon

21.44 cents per gallon Highway Account of Highway Trust Fund 2.86 cents per gallon Mass Transit Account of Highway Trust Fund

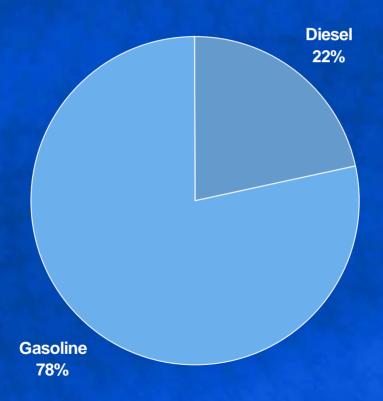
0.1 cent per gallon L.U.S.T. Trust Fund

#### Highway Trust Fund Highway Account Income - 2005



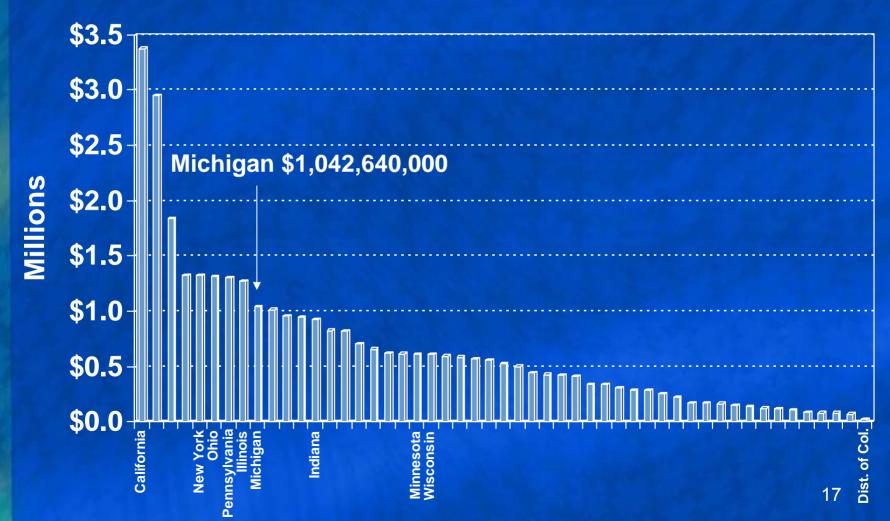
**Total 2005 Income \$32.9 Billion** 

### Highway Trust Fund Mass Transit Account - FY 2005

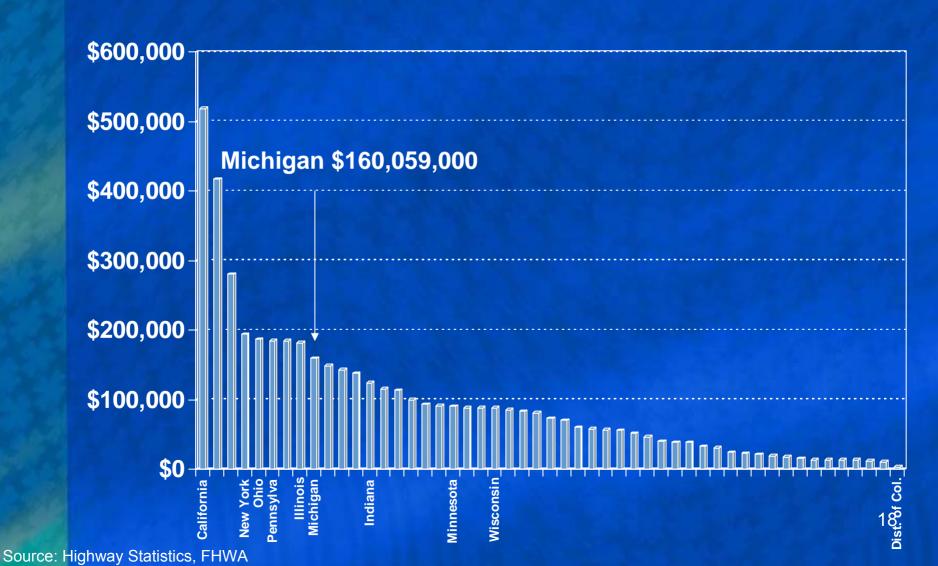


**Total 2005 Income \$5.2 Billion** 

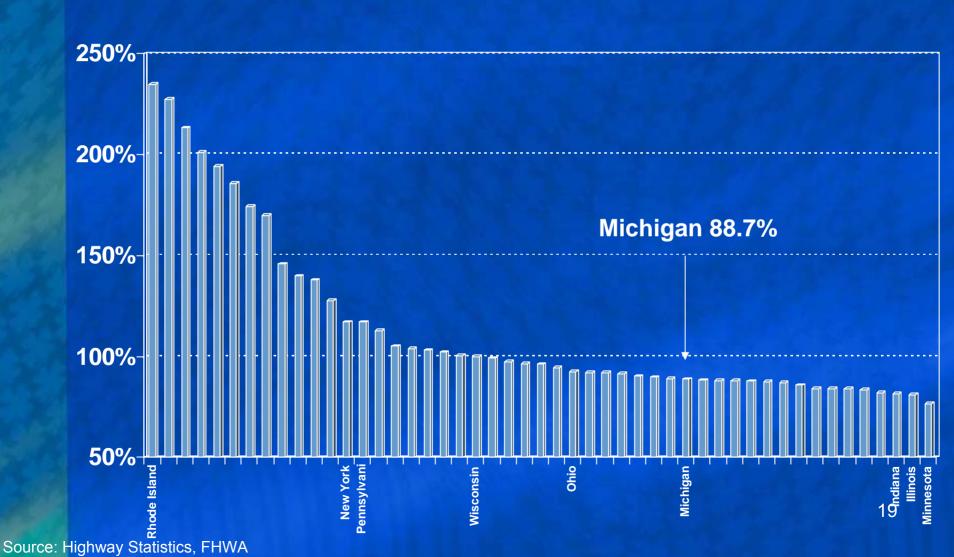
## 2006 Contributions to Federal Highway Account by State



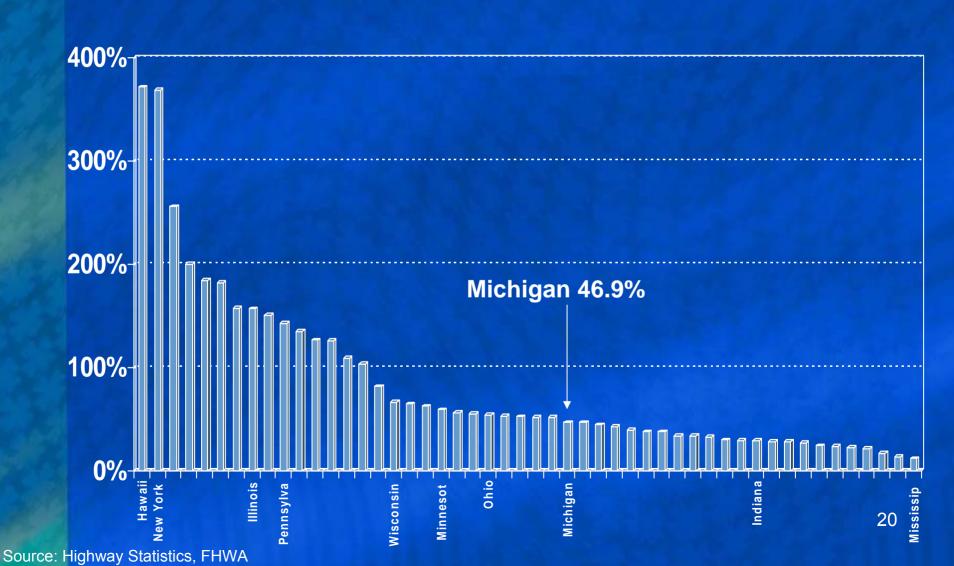
## 2006 Contributions to Federal Mass Transit Account by State



### 2005 Rate of Return Ranking Highway Account of Highway Trust Fund



### 2005 Rate of Return Ranking Mass Transit Account of Highway Trust Fund



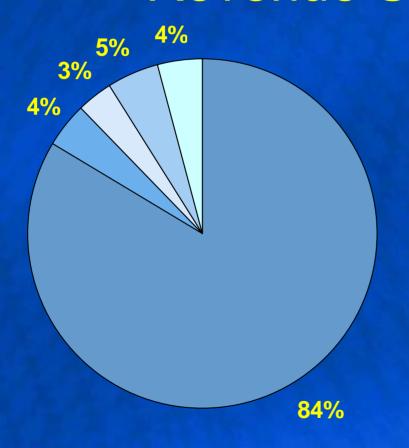
#### **Federal Aviation Fuel Taxes**

Commercial

4.3¢ per gallon

Non-commercial (Aviation Gasoline) 19.4¢ per gallon (Jet Fuel) 21.8¢ per gallon

### Federal Airport & Airway Trust Fund Revenue Sources



- □ Passenger TicketTaxes
- □ Cargo Taxes
- □ Commercial Aviation Fuel Tax
- Non-Commercial Aviation Fuel Tax
- □ Interest

FY202025

#### Federal Aviation Passenger Taxes

- Domestic Passenger Ticket Tax: 7.5% ticket price
- Domestic Flight Segment Tax: \$3.30 per passenger per segment
- Passenger Ticket Tax for Rural Airports: 7.5%
- International Arrival & Departure Tax: \$14.50
- \$7.30 international facilities tax on flights between continental U.S. & Alaska or Hawaii, + applicable domestic rate tax
- Frequent Flyer Tax: 7.5% of value of miles

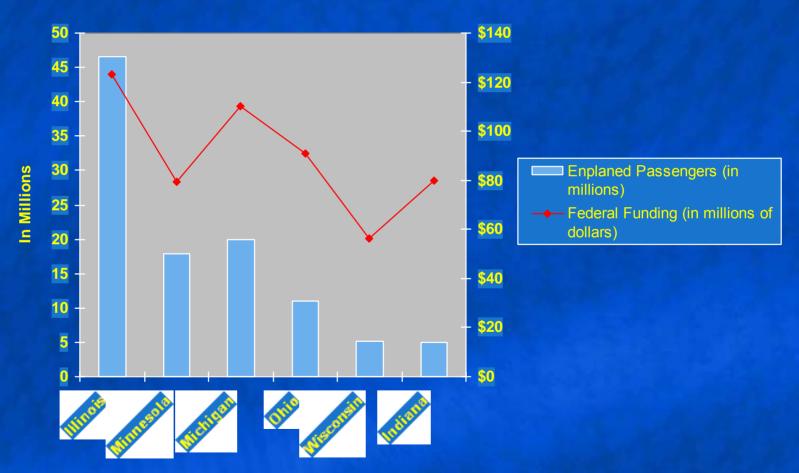
#### Federal Aviation Funding

National Average Return per Passenger: \$14.5

Michigan's Return per Passenger: \$5.5

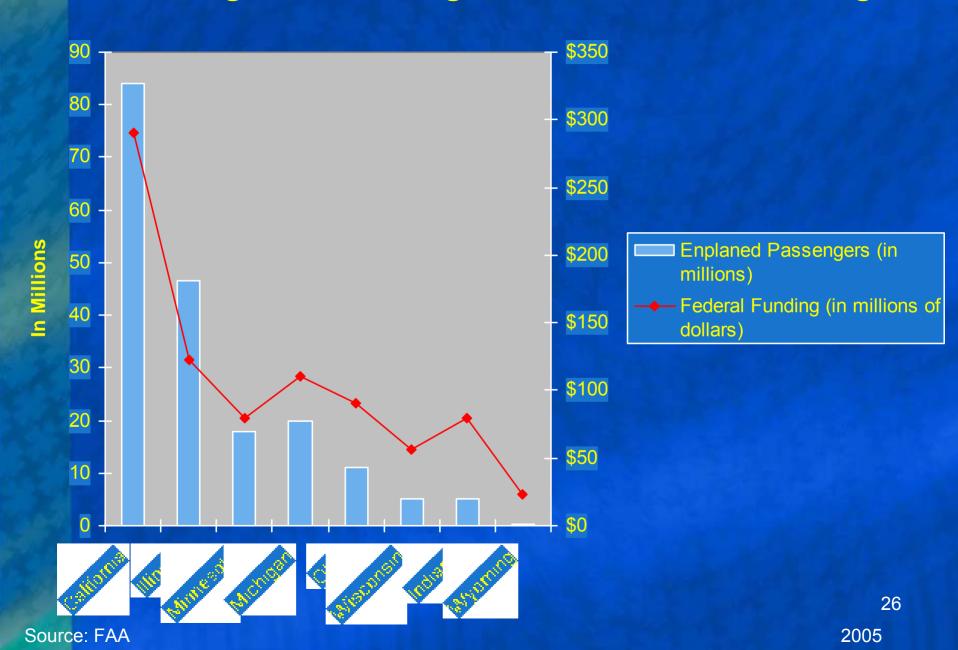
Source: FAA 2005<sup>24</sup>

### Passenger Boardings vs. Federal Funding Great Lakes Region



Source: FAA 200525

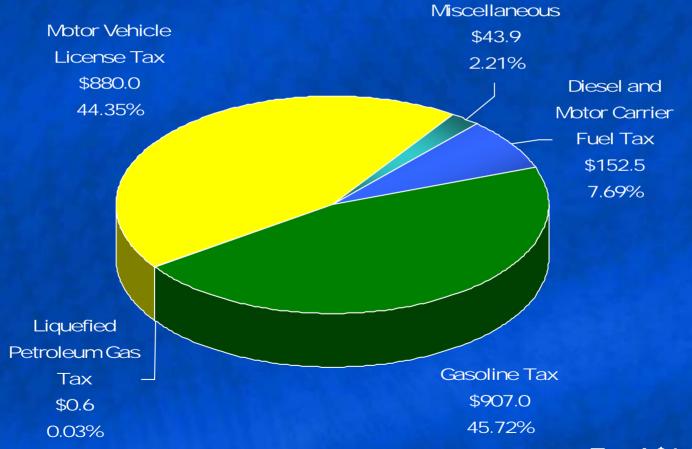
#### Passenger Boardings vs. Federal Funding



### Discussion

## FY 2007 State Transportation Fund Revenue Sources

**Dollars in millions** 



Total \$1,984 million

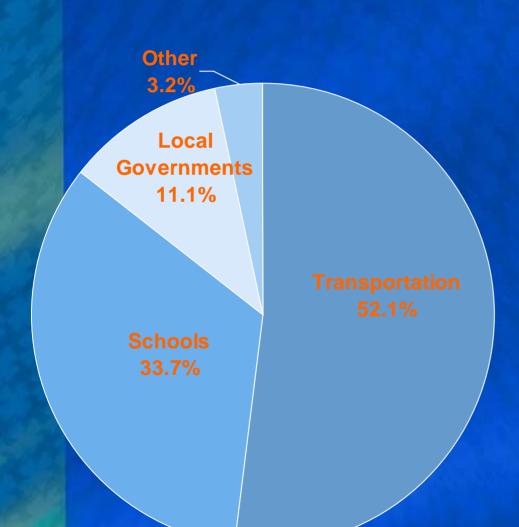
#### Michigan Gasoline Tax Rates

- Per Gallon Taxes
  - Gasoline: 19 cents
  - Diesel: 15 cents
  - Aviation Fuels: 3 cents
  - Jet Fuel: 3 cents

 6% Sales tax applies, but very little is returned to transportation

## Distribution of State Tax Revenue per Gallon of Gasoline

Pump Price \$3.16 per Gallon



#### Distribution of State Tax Revenue

Irane	portation
Hallo	Duitation

Gasoline Tax 18.7 cents/gallon Sales Tax 0.4 cents/gallon

#### **Schools**

Sales Tax 12.4 cents/gallon

#### **Local Governments**

Sales Tax 4.1 cents/gallon

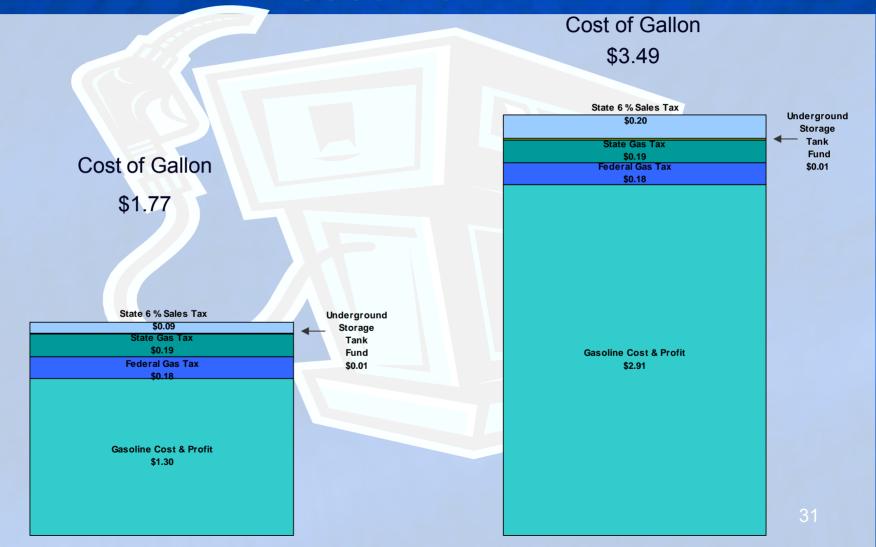
#### Other

Gasoline Tax 0.285 cents/gallon MUSTFA 0.875 cents/gallon

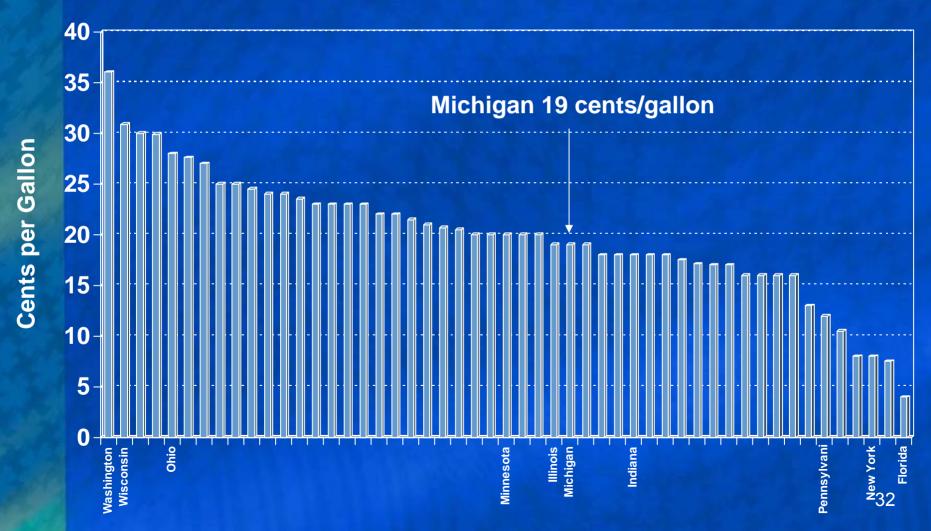
#### **Total**

Gas Tax 19.0 cents/gallon Sales Tax 16.9 cents/gallon MUSTFA 0.875 cents/gallon

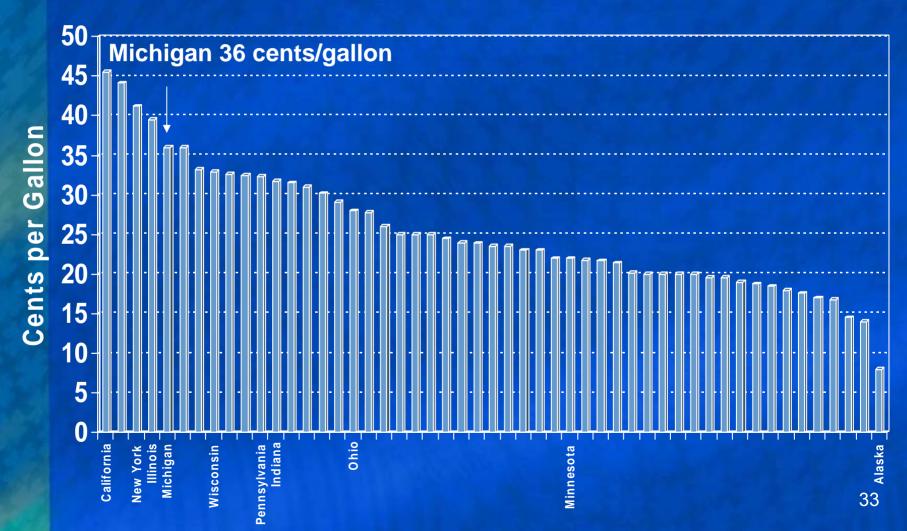
### Components of the Price of a Gallon of Gasoline



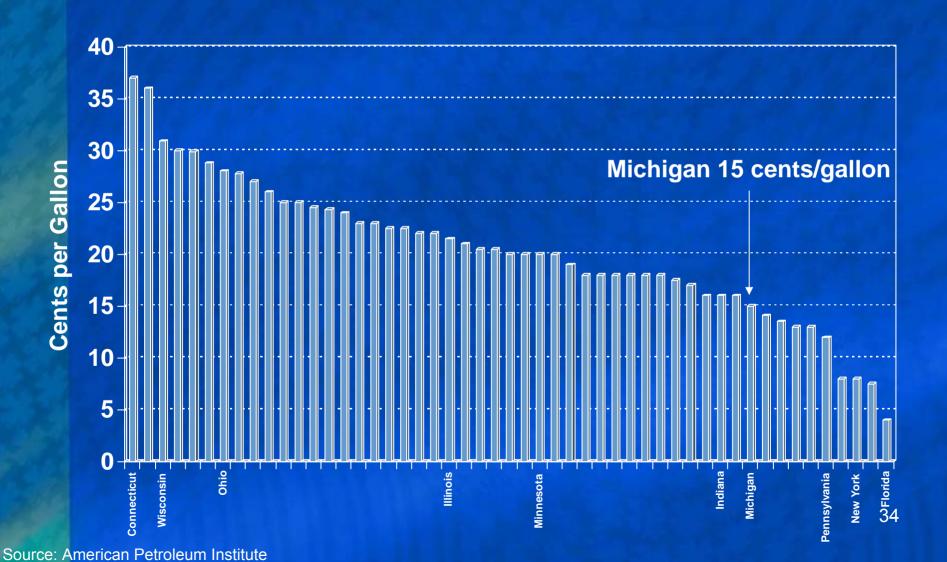
## State Fuel Tax per Gallon of Gasoline



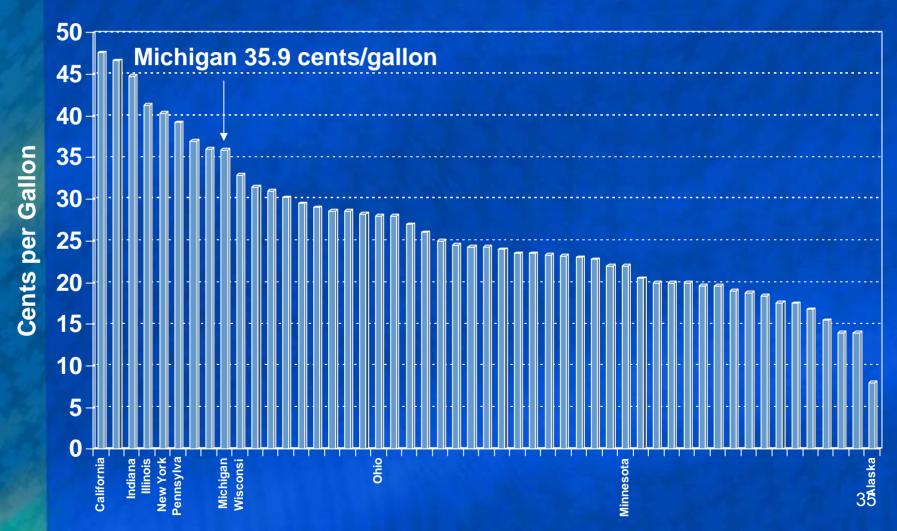
### Total State Taxes per Gallon of Gasoline



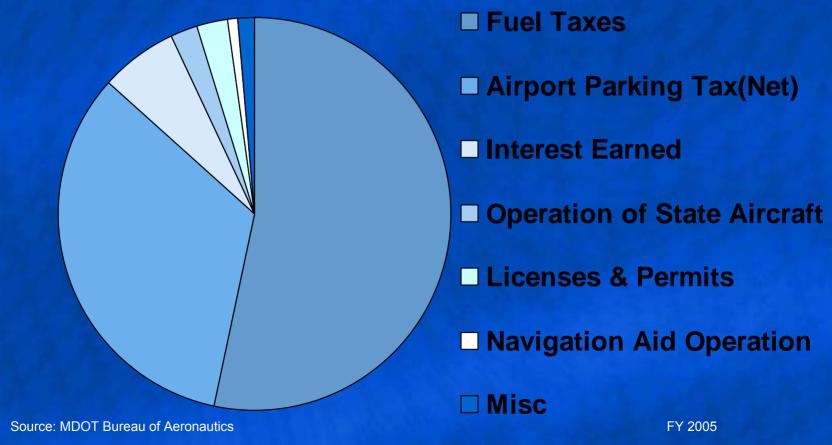
### State Fuel Tax per Gallon of Diesel Fuel



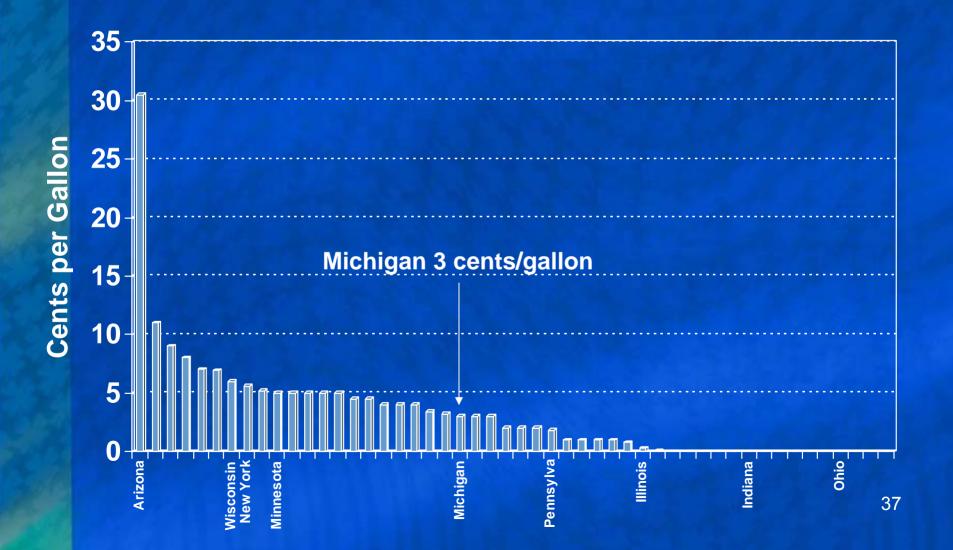
## Total State Taxes per Gallon of Diesel Fuel



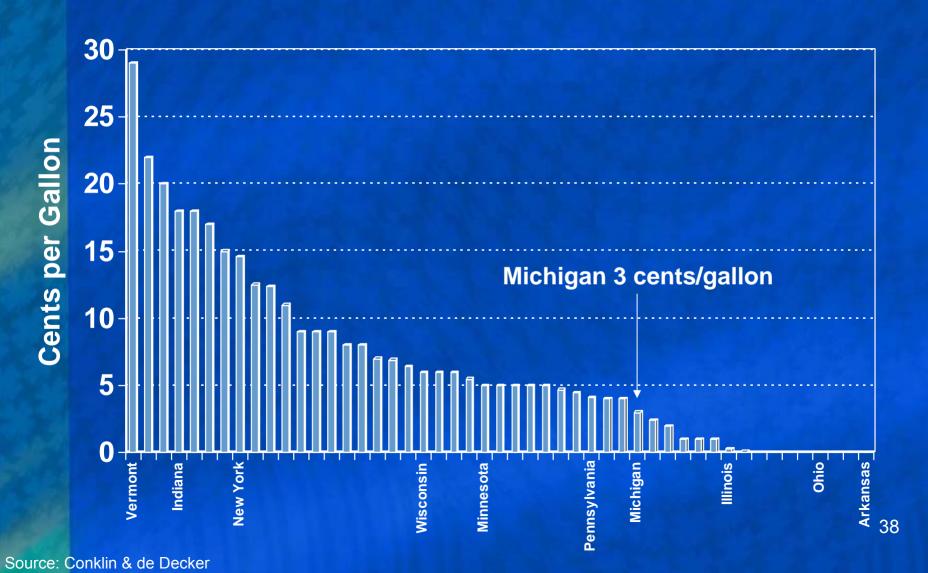
#### Michigan Transportation Funding: State Aeronautics Fund Revenue Sources



# State Fuel Tax per Gallon of Jet Fuel



# State Fuel Tax per Gallon of Aviation Gasoline



### Vehicle Registration

#### Motor Vehicle Registration, annual fee

- Light vehicles: 0.5% of list price 1st year, declines to 0.3645% in year 4
- Heavy trucks: (approx) \$0.02/lb of gross vehicle weight.

Aircraft: \$0.1/lb.

#### Typical Michigan Registration Fees

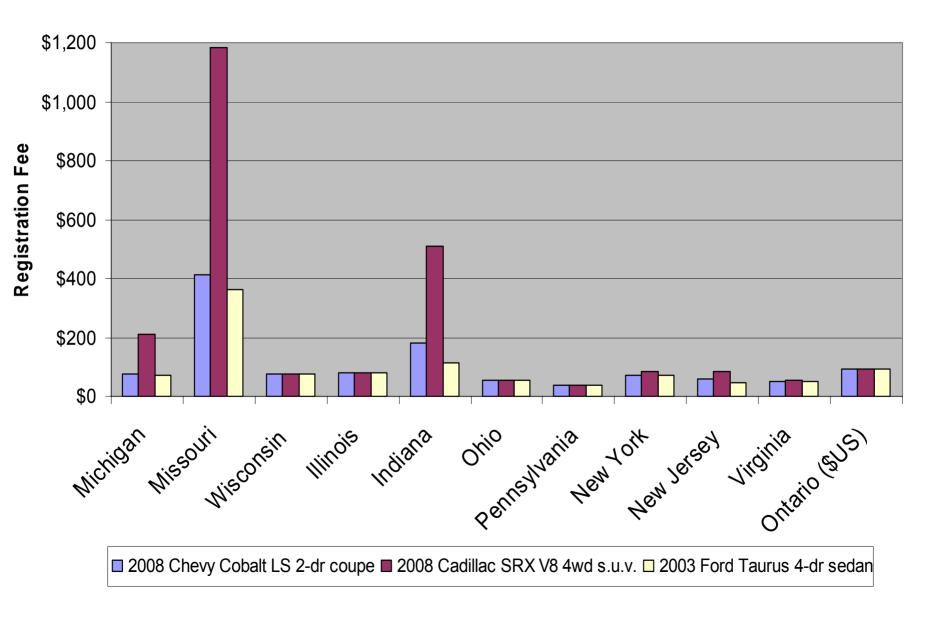
• \$73 for car (2003 Ford Taurus)

\$93 for truck (2003 ½ ton Dodge Ram)

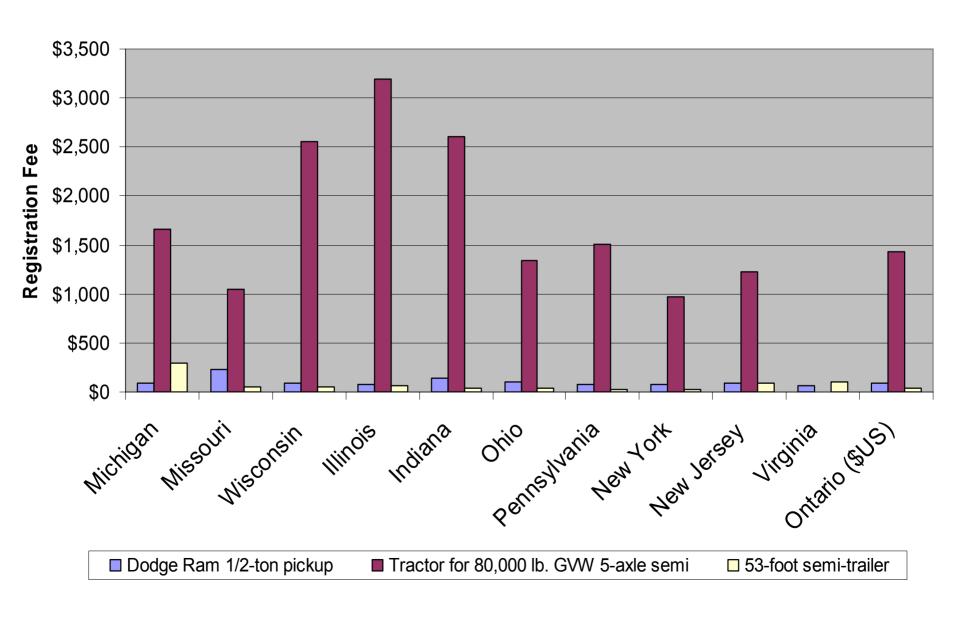
\$32 small aircraft

• \$192 large aircraft (Airbus 320)

#### **Auto Registration Fees**



#### **Commercial Vehicle Registration**



#### Airplane Registration Fees

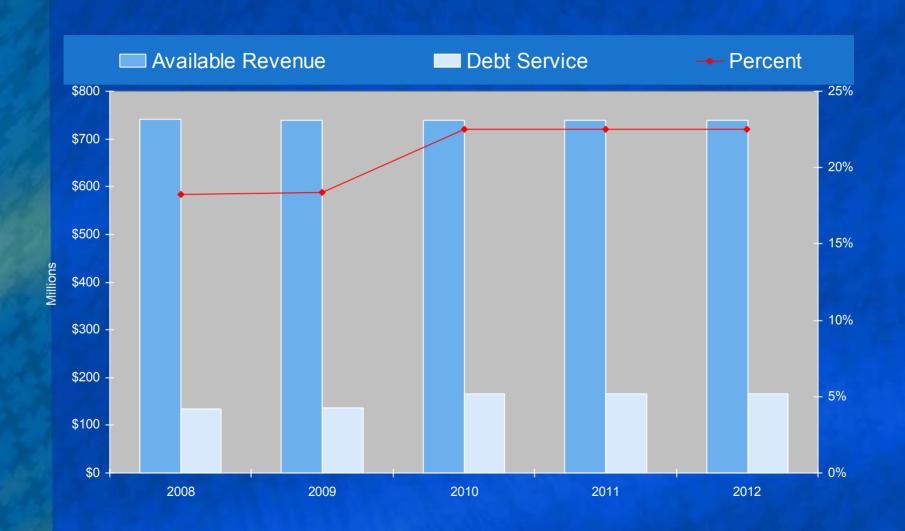
- Flat fees
  - \$5/year (VA) \$50/year (AK)
- Weight based
  - \$.01/lb (ID, **MI**)
  - Fee structure based on weight (CT, MA, NM, RI, SD, WI)
- Value
  - Fee plus percent of value (AZ)
  - Percent of value, depreciating (IA, MN, WA)
- Other
  - Number of seats
  - Type of aircraft
  - Year of manufacture
  - Combination

## Discussion

### Bonding

- Can be used to advance projects from future years and construct in today's dollars
- Bonding helps supplement appropriated revenue shortfalls
- Creates a long term debt that affects program levels

#### STF Revenue and Debt Service



#### Jobs Today

- \$618M initiative over 3 years, 2006-2008
  - \$418M in bonds
  - \$200M in federally earmarked funds
- 145 transportation infrastructure projects improving
  - 600 miles of pavement
  - 42 bridges
  - 6 capacity improvement projects
- Supporting an estimated 11,000 jobs

#### Local Jobs Today

- \$400M initiative over 2 years, 2006-2007
  - \$80M in state funds
  - \$320M in federal funds for local projects
  - Plus short term loans for local upfront cash
  - Resulted in a total investment of over \$500M
- 441 local transportation infrastructure projects
  - Advancing federally earmarked projects that might otherwise take years to begin
- Creating over 9,000 jobs

## Bonds for Comprehensive Transportation Purposes

- Federal FTA/FHWA/FRA grants and/or 100% state funded projects
  - Local transit buses & facilities
  - Intermodal terminals
  - Rehabilitation of state-owned rail lines
  - Infrastructure improvements on Michigan's highspeed train corridor
  - Marine passenger terminal
  - Detroit Metropolitan Airport (Northwest Airlines)
     Midfield Terminal & aviation major special rehabilitation

#### **Bonds for Aviation Purposes**

- Airport Safety and Protection Bond Program (ended 2007)
  - \$60 M over five years to fund a state/local airport infrastructure safety and security projects
  - Bonds secured by CTF revenue

### State Infrastructure Bank (SIB)

- Loans & credit assistance to public & private sponsors of highway or transit capital projects that:
  - Attract significant new public &/or private capital
  - Can realize significant cost reductions
  - Cannot be constructed or will be delayed 2+ years
- 46 loans totaling \$35,710,448 in Michigan

#### Most Active SIBs

As of June 30, 2005

State	Number of Agreements	Loan Amount (thousands)	Disbursements (thousands)	
South Carolina	8	\$2,605,000	\$2,092,000	
Florida	50	\$867,000	\$281,000	
Arizona	49	\$564,000	\$474,000	
Texas	54	\$277,237	\$260,358	
Ohio	70	\$221,739	\$177,379	
Minnesota	17	\$102,776	\$96,447	
Subtotal	<b>248</b> (54.3%)	<b>\$4,637,753</b> (91.5%)	<b>\$3,381,184</b> (90.7%)	
Other States	209 (45.7%)	\$429,978 (8.5%)	\$347,833 (9.3%)	
Total	457	\$5,067,730	\$3,729,017	

## Discussion

### FHWA – 2006 Policy Study

- 168 major toll projects since 1992
- Represents 35% of new, high-end road mileage in last decade

- 50% used Public Private Partnership (P3) model
- 28% of projects will have express toll lane, high occupancy toll lane or truck-only lanes

### Tolling

- New but limited options in SAFETEA-LU
- Technological advances in cashless tolling
- Used for 3 purposes
  - Project finance, including P3s
  - Congestion Pricing
  - User taxation for general spending

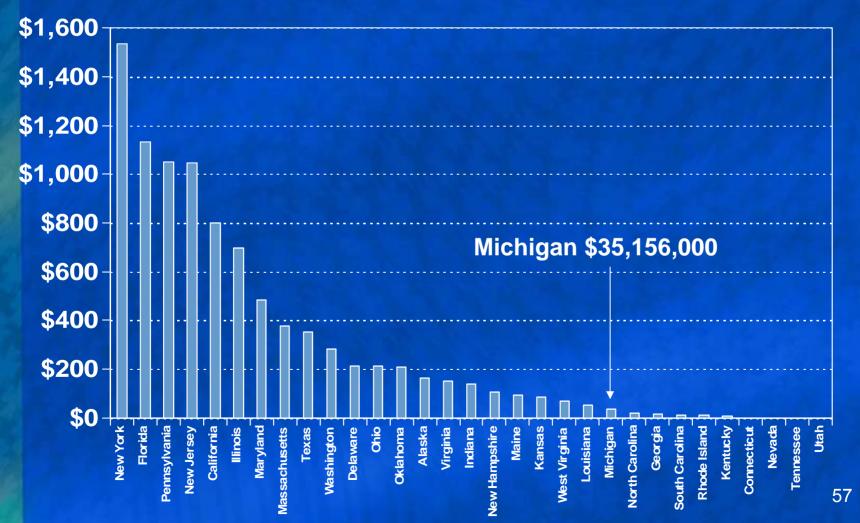
## Tolling in Michigan

 Major Michigan public toll facilities include Blue Water Bridge, International Bridge, and Mackinac Bridge

Requires enabling legislation in Michigan

- With legislation, what can be tolled?
  - Any new capacity infrastructure

# Receipts of State-Administered Toll Roads and Crossing Facilities



## **Congestion Pricing**

- Ability to change tolls based on demand
- Currently used at 4 locations (with many more projects in development
  - California 2 locations
  - Minneapolis 1 location
  - Colorado 1 location

Subset of tolling

#### Public Private Partnerships (P3s)

- Contractual agreement between public & private sector
- Government retains ownership of asset



- Private sector finances traditional public sector activities
  - Design
  - Construction
  - Operation
  - Maintenance



# P3s are a New Source of Capital for State & Local Governments

Historical Option #1
Raise Taxes

More taxpayer burden immediately

**Historical Option #2** 

Tax-Exempt Bonds

Allows conservative amount of debt to fund projects

**New Option** 

Public Private Partnerships

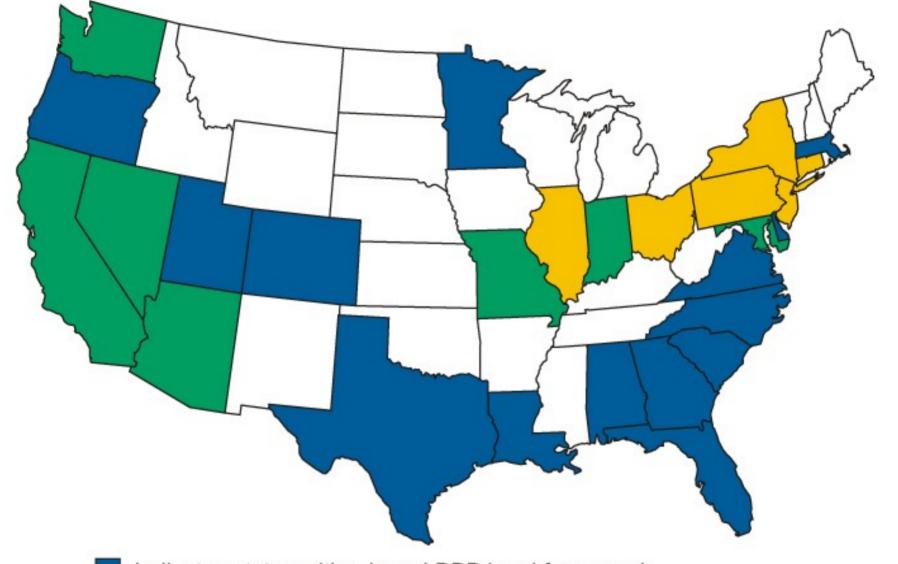


- Can be structured to avoid impact on taxpayers
- Much more capital for projects (debt and equity
- Operating risk shifted to private party

#### P3s are Very Common in Europe & Asia

		Europear	PPP Activity	y	
	Airports	Ports	Light Railway	Roads	Water & Waterway (incl. Solid Waste)
Austria	✓			✓	✓
Belgium	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Denmark		$\checkmark$		<b>✓</b>	
Finland				$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
France	✓	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	✓	✓
Germany	✓		✓	✓	✓
Greece	✓			$\checkmark$	
Ireland			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Italy	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Netherlands		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Norway				✓	
Portugal	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Spain	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Sweden			<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	
UK	✓		✓	✓	✓
		Asian	PPP Activity		
China				✓	
Hong Kong				✓	
Japan				<b>√</b>	
South Korea				<b>√</b>	

#### **Private Sector Involvement - Where is it Encouraged?**



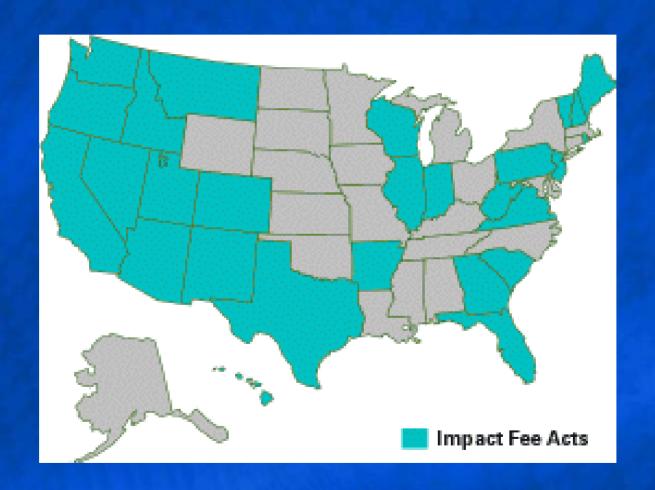
- Indicates states with a broad PPP legal framework
- Indicates states likely to enact PPP legal framework in the future
- Indicates states with a limited PPP legal framework

### Impact Fee

- An impact fee is a charge on new development to pay for the construction or expansion of off-site capital improvements that are necessitated by & benefit the new development.
- Typically enable at state level, enacted locally

Source: www.impactfee.com

#### States with Developer Impact Fees



Source: www.impactfee.com

## Impact Fee Eligibility

- Facilities eligible for impact fees vary by state & range from water systems to schools.
- The single common element of all state Impact Fee Acts is the eligibility of roadways to receive funding from impact fees.

#### Mileage Based User Fees

- Uses a GPS receiver/taximeter in each vehicle
- Immediately useful for truck fuel taxes
- Charges for each vehicle-mile traveled, enabling local tolls & congestion pricing
- MUST BE built into autos at the factory, and mandated by congress

#### **Gross Receipts or Earnings Tax**

- Connecticut: 7% tax on petroleum gross receipts
  - Increases to 7.5% in July
  - More funding goes to the general fund than to transportation
- New Jersey: 4% per gallon on gross receipts for highway-use fuels
- Wisconsin: Proposed 2.5% gross receipts tax was unsuccessful

#### Local option sales tax

- State's with Local Option Sales Tax on Motor Fuel (gasoline or diesel)
  - Revenue recipient not specified
    - AL, CA, FL, GA, HI, IL, NV, NY, OR, VA

### **Local Funding Sources**

#### **Current:**

- TIFA/LDFA/DDA
- Bonds
- County millage Township millage
- County appropriations
- Municipal contributions
- Develop/other contributions
- Special assessments

#### Possibilities:

- Dev. Impacts
- Local Options
  - Sales tax
  - Gas & Diesel
  - Prop. Transfer
  - Drivers License
  - Vehicle registrations

## Countywide Millages

#### Counties with millages:

- Allegan
- Baraga
- Chippewa
- Gladwin
- Houghton
- Huron
- Leelanau

- Midland
- Ontonogan
- Sanilac
- St. Joseph
- Tuscola
- Van Buren

## Discussion

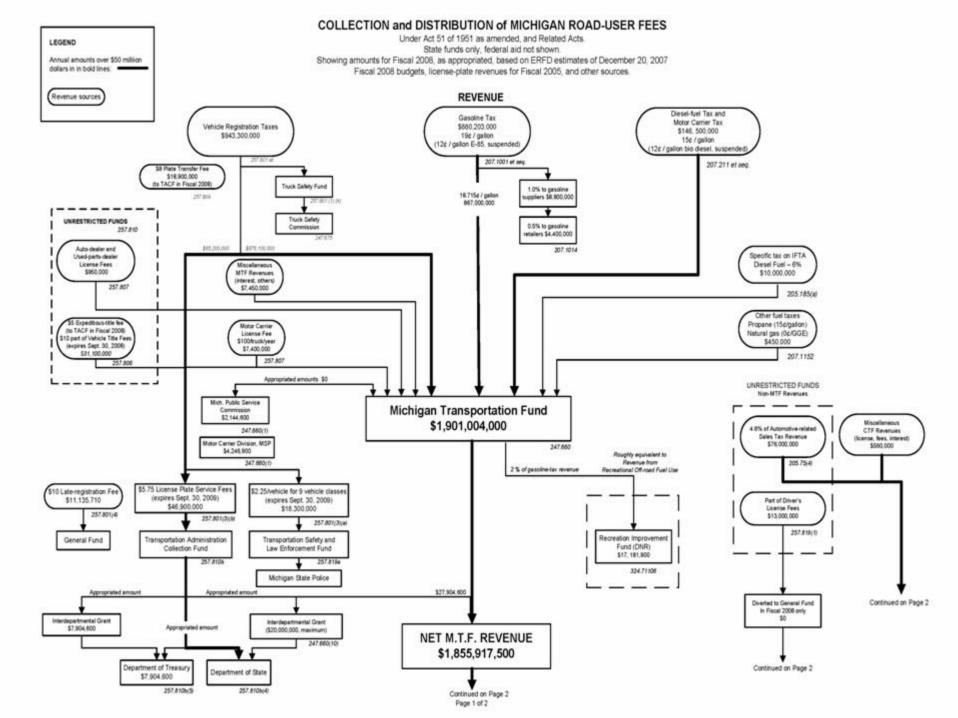
## Michigan Surface Transportation Revenue Sources

#### Two main sources:

- Motor-fuel taxes
- Vehicle-registration taxes

#### Minor sources:

- Other liquid fuels
- Some title fees



## "Upstream" Shrinkage of MTF Revenues

- 1½ percent of gasoline tax is uncollected
  - \$13.2 million/year
- Two per-truck taxes
  - \$9.4 million/year
- \$8.00 per car registration surcharge
  - \$65 million/year
- \$10.00 "late" fee
  - \$11 million/year

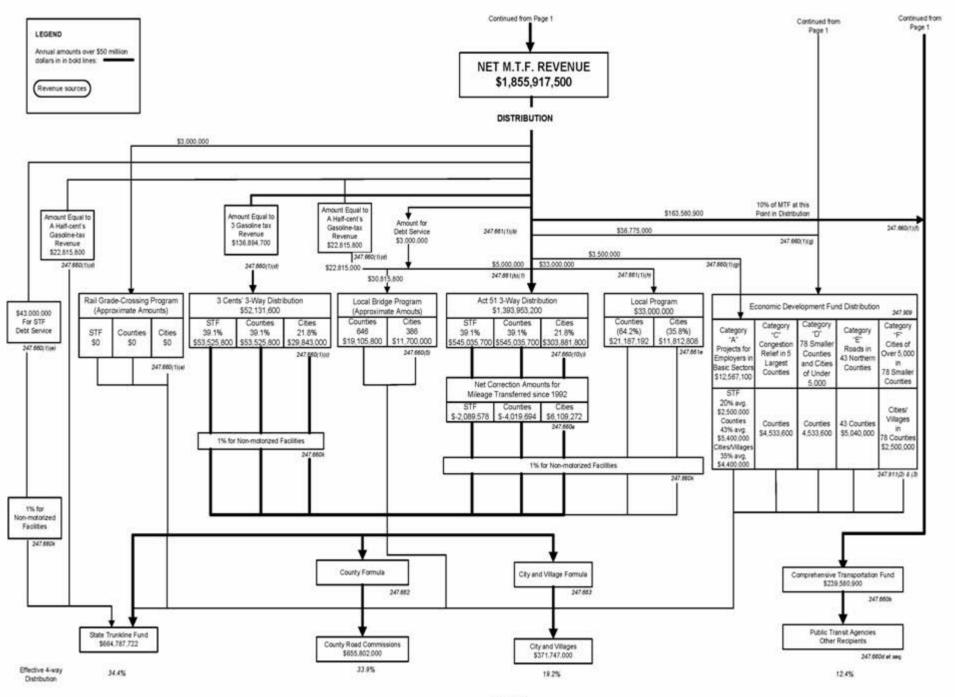
## Interdepartmental Transfers

- \$20,000,000 to Dept. of State
- \$7,904,600 to Dept. of Treasury
- \$1,261,300 to Legislative Auditor General and for environmental permits for all agencies
- Others for routine functions

### Act 51 Distribution Formula

Divides the Michigan Transportation Fund Four ways—

- County road commissions
- Villages and cities
- MDOT
- Comprehensive Transportation Fund



## Road and Bridge System

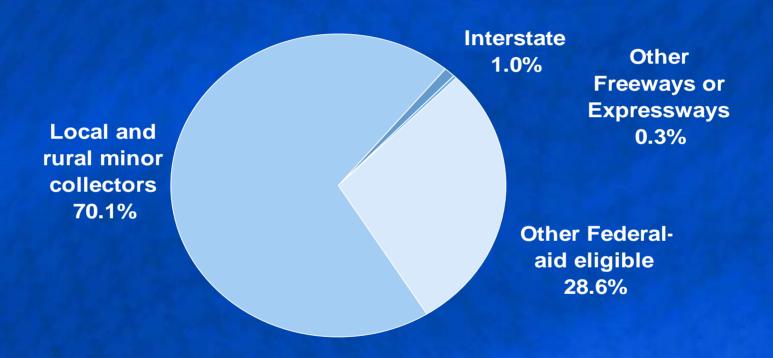
- 119,570 Route Miles
- 10,811 Bridges
- 103 Billion Vehicle Miles Traveled
- 617 Road Agencies
  - 533 Cities and Villages
  - -83 Counties
  - MDOT

## Michigan "Legal" Systems

Act 51 divides Michigan roads into—

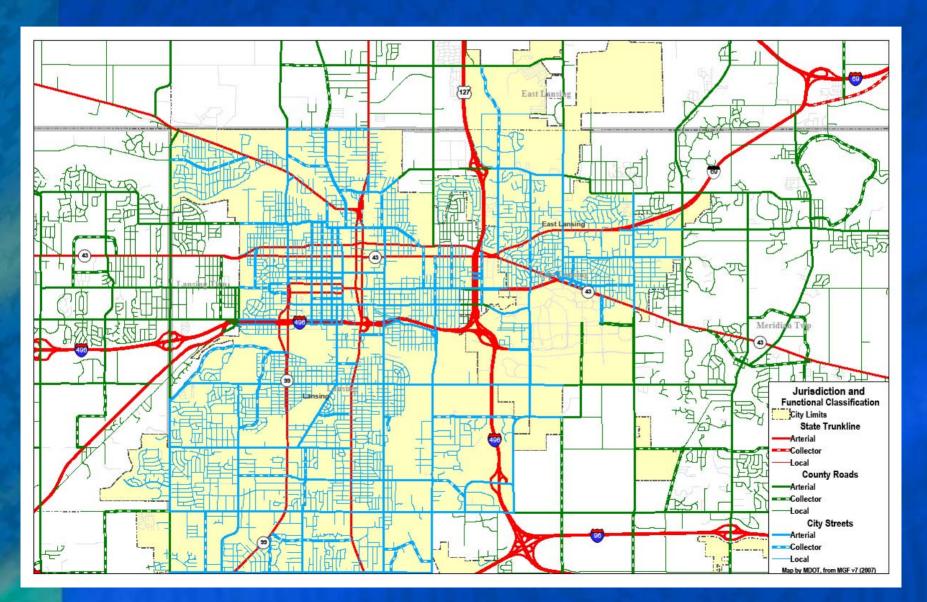
- State trunklines
- County primary roads
- County local roads
- City and village major streets
- City and village local streets

#### Functional Classification Eligibility for Federal Funds

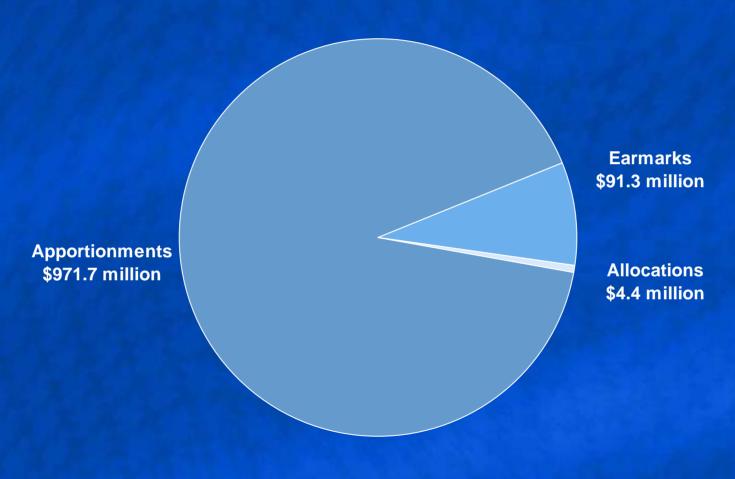


119,570 miles of public roads in Michigan 35,804 miles eligible for federal funds 83,766 miles not eligible for federal funds

## Map of Federal-aid Eligible Roads in Lansing/East Lansing

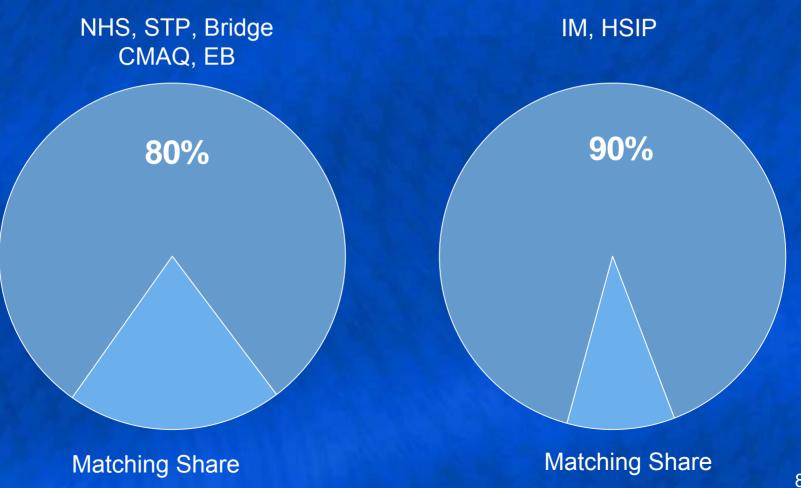


### Michigan's FY 2005 Federal Highway Funding

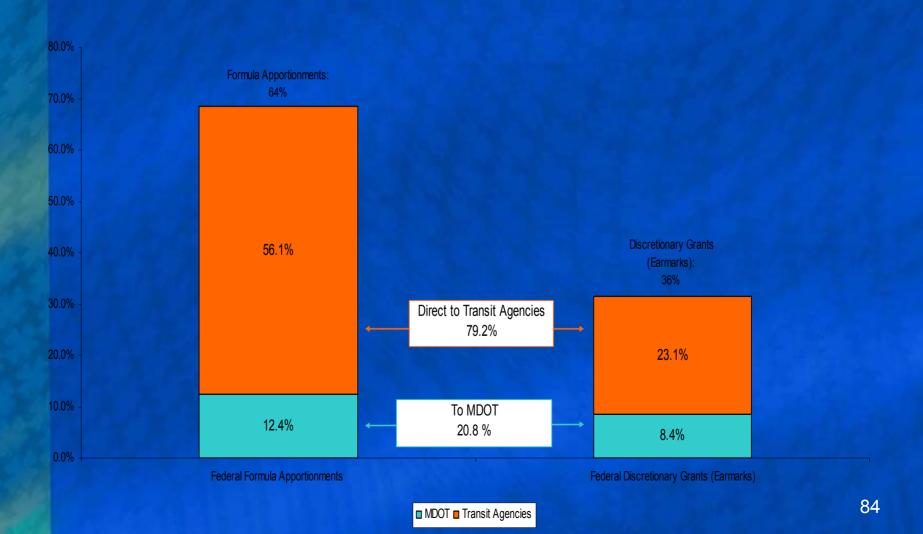


\$1.07 billion

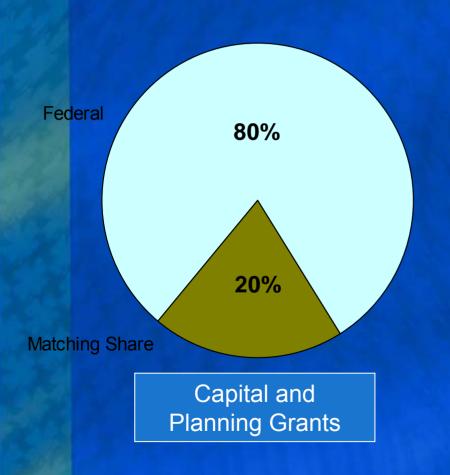
#### Federal Share for Highway Projects

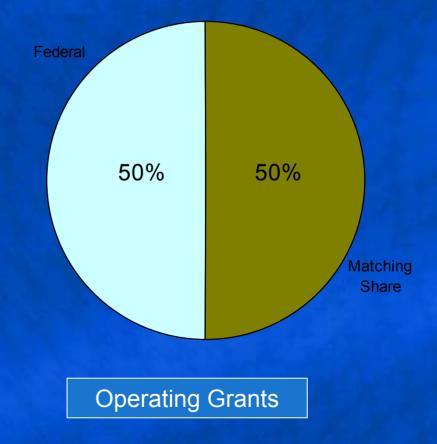


# Federal Transit Funding by Type and Recipient - FY 2005

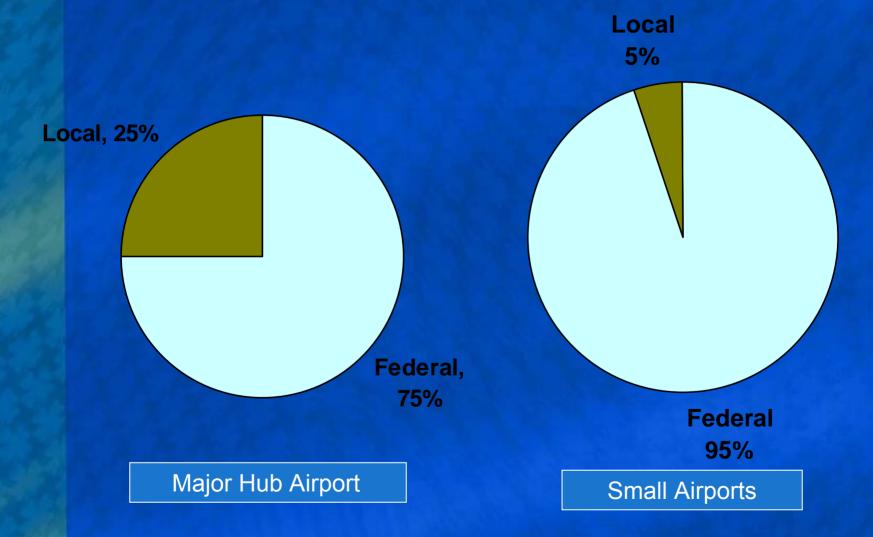


### Federal Share for Transit Funds





### Federal Share for Aviation Funds



## Next Meeting: Future Trends

- Frank Busalacchi, Secretary, Wisc. DOT
  - National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission Report
- Trends affecting transportation
  - Travel
  - Demographics
  - Economy

- Funding
- Efficiencies

• Other?

## Other Business

## Communication to CAC

## **Public Comment**

## See you next time!